

SILVER AND LEAD.

Silver, 53 1/2 cents per ounce.
Copper, 11 1/2 cents per pound; New York, 12c.
Lead, \$2.50 per 100 pounds; New York, \$1.15.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 6, 1870

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1902

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WEATHER TODAY.

Forecast for Salt Lake.
Fair.

MILLIONS WASTED IN THE
OUTFITTING OF TRANSPORTS

Root Reluctantly Transmits Reports Showing Extravagance, Negligence and Gross Irregularities.

Double Prices Paid For Goods—Luxuries For Officers—Fancy Figures Paid Favorite Firms.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Secretary Root today sent an answer to the house resolution of March 15, calling upon him for all facts that have come to his knowledge as to the conduct of the transport service between San Francisco and the Philippine Islands.

The answer includes the reports of Inspector General Chamberlain and Lieutenant Colonel Maus. The reports of the various officers covers several hundred pages. Major General S. B. M. Young, in transmitting the report of Lieutenant Colonel Chamberlain, submits an analysis of the report, showing no adequate supervision to any feature of the outfitting of transports for a long time after the service was inaugurated, and later the efforts to rectify the system.

General Young specifies lack of securing competitive bids. He says: "In the case of the Hancock, involving an expenditure approximating, if not amounting to, \$500,000, the matter of indicating needed repairs was put into the hands of officials unknown to transport regulations, under verbal orders and planary power given by the honorable secretary of war to insure more sanitary arrangements on that transport."

MADE THE FAVORITES RICH.

General Young also specifies the case of "an inexperienced man, who knew nothing about painting, being employed to supervise painting, in a business where the painting bill of a single firm in two years and two months amounted to \$143,674."

In other respects, it is stated, the report shows that work was given out and supplies for general use (such as the fitting up of cabins) were purchased without regard to the protection of the government's interests.

On that branch of the investigation covering the cost of articles, etc., General Young, summing up the Chamberlain report, says that in one case, where the bill was \$105,318, the work is pronounced "generally unsatisfactory, charges excessive and material inferior."

LUXURY FOR OFFICERS.

Upon the facts developed by the investigation, General Young apologetically remarks that it was under the pressure of necessity of moving large bodies of troops at short notice, lack of methods and forms to safeguard the government, that these "travels" took place.

Lieutenant Colonel Chamberlain specifies in detail the features summarized by General Young. He refers to the report of the "Duties board," that much of the work done on the Logan was defective; also that the amounts spent on the ship (\$457,016) were excessive, and was for luxurious fittings. Lengthy descriptions are given of furnishings, etc., of inferior quality, placed on various transports.

Secretary Root includes in his letter a copy of an instruction sent out by General Chamberlain, at his direction, to the commanding general, department of California, ordering a "thorough investigation in all that relates to the transport service on the Pacific coast, beginning with its organization, up to the present time."

The investigation was to be absolutely thorough, entering into the minutest details of the conduct of affairs in the operation of the transport service. It is stated that nothing in the order is to be construed to indicate that any complaints have been made, or that the department has any misgivings concerning the administration of the transport service, but that all facts are wanted by the secretary.

ADmits TRUTH OF CHARGES.

In his conclusions Colonel Chamberlain says most of the abuses were unavoidable, and that there had been gradual improvement. He says that there are but three firms in San Francisco equipped for extensive repair work, and that they had an understanding among themselves by which there has been no real competition.

In interior fittings for transports, he says, there has been at times extravagance, and, in some cases, great negligence. In purchasing supplies preference has been shown to particular contractors, and extensive purchases have been made without competition.

Colonel Chamberlain says that one of the most notable abuses has been the use of great quantities of high-priced disinfectants. The transport Thomas, he says, on five trips used \$2,250 worth. He says there also has been an excessive use of high-priced patent cleaning and polishing material. The Thomas, using \$123 worth in five trips. He adds that this abuse has been remedied.

The loss of government property, such as furniture, linen, bedding, tableware, etc., by imperfect accounting, is also set forth.

OLD SHIP COST A MILLION.

He states that the transport Meade was purchased when twenty-seven years old for \$100,000, and she has since received \$500,000 in repairs.

In a report dated Aug. 20, 1901, Colonel Oscar F. Long, general superintendent of the army transport service at San Francisco, replied to Colonel Chamberlain's inspection report. His points out the magnitude of the service suddenly brought into existence, and the systematizing of affairs as fast as possible. He says the service has survived the period when it was most subject to criticism and attack, and that distrust has given way to confidence since its methods and means have acquired the sanction of success. The report says it is not admitted that preference was shown to particular contractors, and that the abuses were the result of lack of method on the part of the subordinates.

The numerous other reports enclosed, from Colonels Maus and Sanger, and from a great number of subordinate officers, give the most minute details of transport service, in some cases irregularities being shown and criticism expressed. All of the reports seem to agree that the abuses were the result of lack of method on the part of the subordinates.

DEMANDS PAY FOR TIMBER

Forest Superintendent May's Action Elicits a Protest—John Henry Smith Sends a Telegram Advocating the Withdrawal of Land For the Proposed Forest Reserve.

(Special to The Herald.)

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Representative Sutherland today received a telegram from John Henry Smith, Utah, in which several thousand citizens of Utah were in favor of the contemplated order withdrawing lands pending investigation of the forest reserve question. Another telegram came from Jesse W. Smith, president of the sheepmen's convention, protesting against the creation of the Salina reserve, and also requesting the opening of Payson and Fish lake reserves to sheep and cattle. Mr. Sutherland will place the matter before the secretary of the interior, but says that he thinks that no further definite action will be taken in the matter until the contemplated investigation has been made this summer.

There are so many conflicting reports and requests on the matter that it can only be determined by a thorough investigation upon the ground and by a full hearing of all the parties.

The Utah delegation has received petitions from the citizens of Utah county protesting against an order recently issued by the forest superintendent, W. T. May, requiring certain mill-owners to pay stumpage at the rate of \$1

OPTION MONEY IS READY.

O. K. Mine Management Has the Funds on Hand.

(Special to The Herald.)
MILFORD, Utah, April 8.—The O. K. mine today commenced shipping a twelve-car shipment of high-grade copper ore. One hundred tons of silver-lead ore are also to be shipped from the Harrington-Hickory. Both properties are owned by the Majestic company. The option on the O. K. expires on Thursday, and word comes from Mr. Lawrence of New York that the balance of \$125,000 will be paid upon that day.

WRECK ON GREAT NORTHERN.

East-bound Passenger Train Detached Near Kalspell, Mont.

Kalspell, Mont., April 8.—No. 4, east-bound passenger train on the Great Northern, was wrecked this afternoon at a point four miles west of Belton station, which is thirty miles east of Kalspell.
The engineer, Charles Hart, and his fireman, W. O. Cherrier, were badly scalded about the body and lower limbs. Express Messenger Ed McConville was hurt, together with a number of passengers. The engine and first four cars are a complete wreck. The cause of the accident is unknown.

SAYS SMITH ISSUED THE WEYLER-LIKE ORDERS

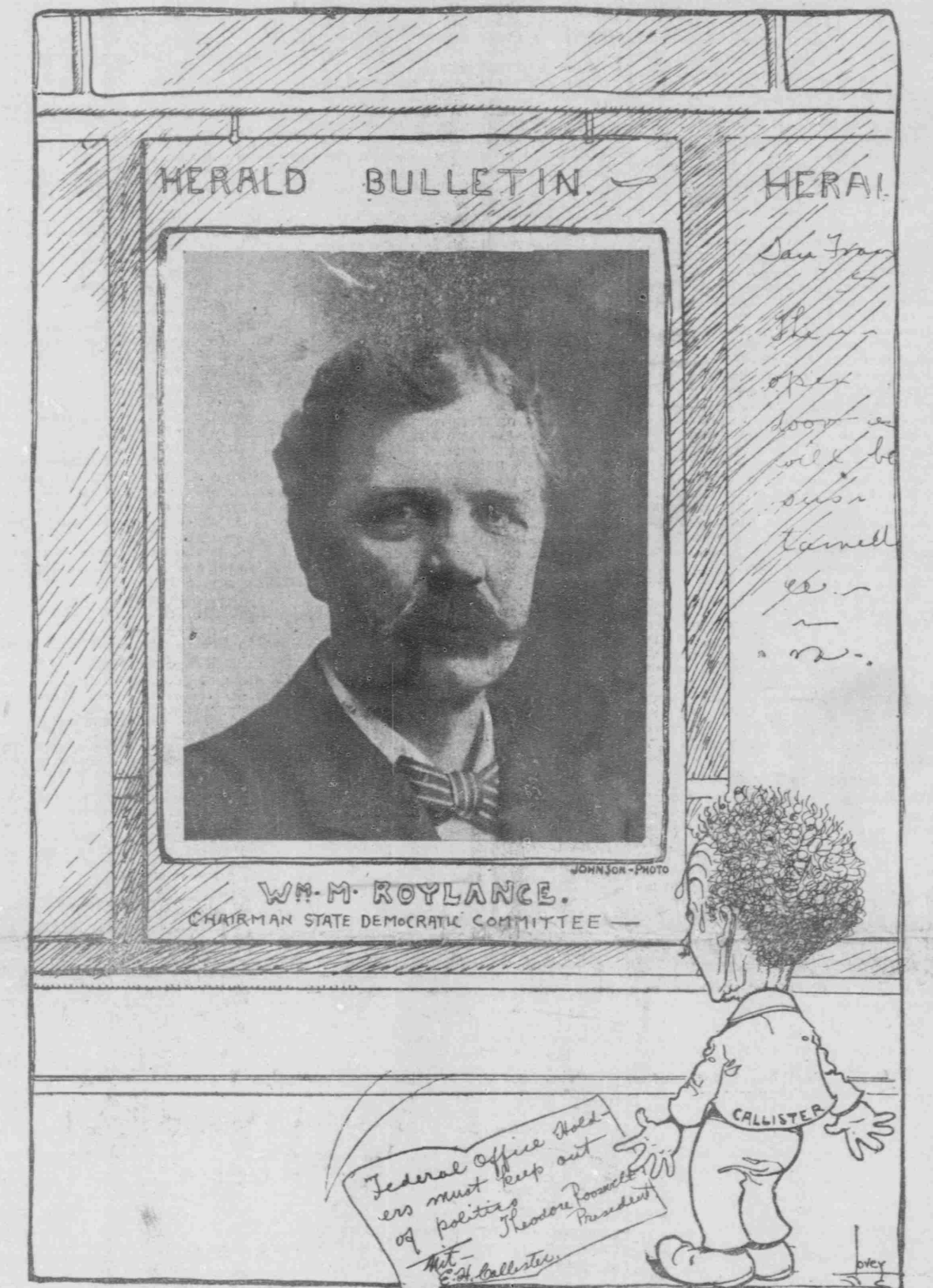
MANILA, April 8.—Major Littleton W. T. Waller, at today's session of the courtmartial by which he is being tried, testified in rebuttal of the evidence given yesterday by General Jacob H. Smith, who commanded the American troops in the island of Samar. General Smith, he said, instructed him to kill and burn, and said that the more he killed and burned the better pleased he would be; that it was no time to take prisoners, and that he was to make Samar a howling wilderness.

Major Waller asked General Smith to define the age limit for killing, and he replied: "Everything over 10." The major repeated this order to Captain Porter, saying: "We do not make war in that way on old men, women and children."

Captain David D. Porter, Captain Hiram Herz and Lieutenant Frank Hatfield, all of the marine corps, testified corroboratively.

The defense requested that a subpoena be served on the adjutant general, demanding the production of the records of the massacre at Ballingiga, of the detachment of the Ninth infantry, in order to refute the statement of General Smith to the effect that the attack on the troops was made according to the laws of war. This request was granted.

TIME TO GET FROM UNDER.



Mr. Callister—I guess I'll obey the president's order now.

THE WHITE MAN'S WARNING

Dead Seer of South Africa Admonishes the Caucasian Race, and Particularly English, That the Day of Greatness is Departing—Advises a Secret Society.

LONDON, April 8.—An article on Cecil Rhodes by William T. Stead will appear in the forthcoming number of the American Review of Reviews.

The article, excerpts from which follow, consists of a frank, powerful explanation of Cecil Rhodes' views on America and Great Britain, and for the first time sets forth his own inmost aims. It was written by himself to W. T. Stead in 1900. In those days Mr. Stead was not only one of Mr. Rhodes' most intimate friends, and indeed he was till the last, but also his executor. Mr. Stead's name was removed from the lists of trustees of Mr. Rhodes' will only because of the war, which forced the two men into such vehement political opposition. Of this episode Mr. Stead says:

To Unite Two Countries.

In its three columns of complex sentences the whole philosophy of Mr. Rhodes' international and individual life is embraced. Perhaps it can be best summarized as an argument in favor of the organization of a secret society on the lines of the Jesuit order for the promotion of peace and welfare of the world and the establishment of an American-British federation with absolute moral rule for the component parts.

Found a Secret Society.

Mr. Rhodes commenced by declaring that the "key" to his idea for the development of the English-speaking race was the foundation of a "society, copied as to organization from the Jesuits." Combined with a differential rate and a copy of the United States constitution," wrote Mr. Rhodes, "is home rule or federation."

An organization formed on these lines in the house of commons, constantly working for decentralization, and not wasting time on trivial question raised by "Dr. Tappan, or the important matter of O'Brien's breeches," would, Mr. Rhodes

believed, soon settle the all important question of the market for the products of the empire.

"The labor question," he wrote, "is important, but that is deeper than labor. America, both in its possibilities of alliance and its attitude of commercial rivalry, was apparently ever present in Mr. Rhodes' mind."

America at the Front.

"The world with America in the forefront," he wrote, "is the ideal. It is the supreme question. I believe that England, with fair play, should manufacture for the world, and being a free trader, I believe that, until the world comes to its senses, you should declare war. I mean a commercial war, with those trying to boycott your manufactures. That is my programme. You might finish the war by a union with America, and universal peace after 100 years."

But toward this millennium Mr. Rhodes believed the most powerful factor would be a "secret society, organized like Loyola, supported by the accumulated wealth of those whose aspiration is a desire to do something," and who are spared the "hideous annoyance" daily created by the thought as to which "of their incompetent relations" they should leave their fortune. These wealthy people, Rhodes thought, would thus be greatly relieved and be able to turn "their ill-gotten or inherited gains to some advantage."

His Introspective Ideas.

Reverting to himself, Mr. Rhodes said: "It is a fearful thought to feel you possess a patent and then doubt whether your life will last you through the circumlocution of the patent office. I have that inner conviction that if I can live in one part of what might be called his life, I would be worth of being registered in the patent office. The fear is, shall I have time and opportunity, and I believe, with all the matters, but being asleep, do not know that through the invention of steam and electricity, and in view of their own enormous increase, they must now be trained to view the world as a whole and not only to consider the social questions or the British Isles."

"Even a Laborer who possesses no sentiment, should be taught that the labor of England is dependent on the outside world, and if he does not look out for himself, he will be ruined."

(Continued on Page 2)

BOERS TO COME WEST

Refugees From the Transvaal Likely to Settle in Colorado and Utah.

DENVER, April 8.—A Boer colony may be established along the line of the proposed Denver-Salt Lake short line. A committee of local Boer sympathizers called on the state land board today with a letter from Boer Consul General Pierce in New York asking for information about state lands along the new route.

"If I can get the right kind of inducements," says the consul general, "several thousand Boer refugees will go to Colorado and settle on farms. They will make the best citizens, I am sure."

YOST LIKELY TO GET THE JOB

Committee Recommends Him and Confirmation is Probable.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, April 8.—The committee on public lands today, by a majority vote, decided to recommend the confirmation of John P. Yost as register of the land office at Coeur d'Alene, to succeed David H. Budlong, whose term has expired. The sub-committee reported favorably this morning on the nomination and the full committee adopted the report. The charges made against Yost were not sustained. The nomination will now have to be fought out in the senate, and as the Idaho senators haven't made any personal objection to him, in all probability he will be confirmed.

SENTENCE IS COMMUTED.

Alcatraz Island Prisoner Will be Discharged After Serving Two Years.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, April 8.—The secretary of war today informed Senator Kearns that after reviewing the case of William L. Hunter, who is serving a term in Alcatraz military prison for desertion, he has decided to recommend that Hunter be discharged after serving two years. Hunter was arrested and tried in the Philippines for desertion and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Governor Wells recently wrote Senator Kearns in his behalf, and Senator Kearns today informed Governor Wells of the foregoing.

Earl Spencer the Leader.

LONDON, April 8.—The death of Lord Kimberly will give the liberal leadership in the house of lords to Earl Spencer, and the many hopes expressed that Lord Rosebery would take this leadership are certain to be disappointed.

DEMOCRATS NOT PLEDGED

TO VOTE AGAINST DEBATE

No Binding Action Taken at the Caucus on Reciprocity Held Last Evening.

Advocates of the Payne Plan Assert There Are Now Enough to Pass Bill—Planters Are Waiting.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—After a conference lasting nearly three hours the Democratic members of the house today tabled a number of propositions presented relative to the policy to be pursued on the Cuban reciprocity bill now before the house and then adjourned without action on the subject.

The result of the conference leaves each Democratic member free to exercise his individual opinion and it is generally believed that this will result in the passage of the reciprocity bill, as the test vote in the house today showed about sixty Democratic members for the bill, which will much more than offset the Republican defection from the bill.

Mr. Hay, Virginia, was in the chair tonight and more than ninety-two Democrats were present. For the first hour discussion was animated and there was much confusion. Chairman Hay's gavel beating in a lively manner to secure order.

Mr. Underwood of Alabama and several members proposed making the action of the meeting binding. Mr. Hay ruled, however, that the gathering was a conference and not a caucus and as such was not binding unless so determined by the meeting and the meeting later decided to the same effect.

For Wholesale Reciprocity.

The main discussion occurred on a resolution presented by Representative Burleson of Texas, proposing a 20 per cent tariff reduction on number of specified articles, a substitute by Representative Sulzer of New York, proposing 50 per cent reciprocity with Cuba, and an amendment by Mr. Newlands of Nevada, that this 50 per cent concession be accompanied by a proposition of annexation.

Mr. Burleson's resolution specified that the 20 per cent tariff reduction should be made on raw, barbed wire, fencing wire, cotton baggins, cotton ties, binding twine and wood pulp, also that the differential be taken off sugar.

The debate took a wide range and finally all of the foregoing propositions were laid on the table, practically without opposition, and it had become evident that no united action could be secured on any of the plans proposed. As the conference had been without result, a resolution was adopted before adjournment that all of the proceedings should be secret.

PAYNE TALKS OF THE TRUST.

Says it Will Not Get the Benefits of Concession.

Washington, April 8.—The debate on the Cuban reciprocity bill, which opened in the house today, was disappointing from a spectacular point of view. There were no sensational clashes after the debate was actually begun and none of the bit players which was expected to crop out on the floor came to the surface. The vote on the motion to go into committee of the whole to consider the bill, however, developed the lines of cleavage, and showed that the Democrats are quite as much divided on the question as is the majority.

In the division which regarded as practically a test vote on the bill, 113 Republicans and sixty-three Democrats voted for the motion to go into committee, and thirty-nine Republicans against it. The vote was in reality more embarrassing to the Democrats than to the Republicans, as the members of the minority had called a conference for tonight at which they desired to get together on a course of action.

The vote forced the hands of the Democrats as individuals before the caucus. Mr. Payne, the Republican leader, opened the debate for the bill today in a strong speech which commanded close attention from both sides of the house. There were only two other speeches.

Help For States Only.

Mr. Newlands (Dem.) of Nevada took the position that the concession should not be made to Cuba unless she were invited at the same time to become a part of the United States. Mr. McClellan (Dem.) of New York, who was the last speaker, favored a 50 per cent reduction for the benefit of Cuba, but gave notice that if the rate of reduction was not increased he would vote for the bill. He contended that reciprocity was in line with time honored doctrines, and that while Republicans might fear it, Democrats should not.

Many of those who had voted against the motion on the rising vote changed their attitude when they were placed on record, and the friends of reciprocity won

an easy victory, the motion being carried 177 to 80. Accordingly the house went into committee of the whole with Mr. Sherman of New York in the chair. It was decided that the time should be equally divided for and against the bill. Payne then began his argument.

He produced a report from Governor Wood which showed that up to April 2 there had been ground 365,255 tons, of which the trust held options on 3,265 tons; other Americans, 2,135 tons, and 3,645 tons had been exported to the United States. The remainder, General Wood reported, was held by Cuban planters or commission houses. That sugar, Mr. Payne said, was being held by the Cubans awaiting action by congress.

Position of Sugar Trust.
"Is it not also fair to assume," interposed William A. Smith of Michigan, "that the sugar trust, which is the principal customer of the Cuban planters, is also holding off awaiting action by congress?"

Mr. Payne said he could not be prevented from trying to help Cuba by fear of the sugar trust.

Mr. Payne then turned his attention to the benefits which would accrue to the United States. He said it had been predicted that in a few years we would have the bulk of the Cuban trade and that exports to that country would reach \$30,000,000. He also dwelt upon the other advantages the exclusive of cheap labor from Cuba by the enactment of our immigration and labor laws would bring.

Do you propose to trust Cuba as if she were a part of the United States?" asked Mr. Lloyd of Missouri.
"Cuba is not now a part of the United States," replied Mr. Payne. "I do not want her to be, but I believe she will be, and so believing, I am in favor of preparing her as best we can for the day of her incorporation within our limits."

William A. Smith of Michigan created some amusement by asking Mr. Payne an extract from a speech made by Mr. Payne during the consideration of the Dingley bill, when Mr. Payne said that if the best sugar industry were established in this country the tariff would not be disturbed for twenty-five years.

"We took you at your word," said Mr. Smith, "and we invested \$10,000,000 in Michigan in the industry."

Newlands Opens the Discussion.
Mr. Newlands of Nevada delivered the opening argument against the bill. He took the ground that there should be no concession to Cuba unless it was accompanied by a corresponding concession to the United States. The concession to Cuba, he said, would not cheapen sugar to the United States, but would as many irritating restrictions upon her sovereignty as to make her position intolerable to make her a humble supplicant for annexation.

If the resolutions included an invitation to Cuba to become a part of the United States, Mr. Newlands said, he would vote for a temporary reduction so as to give Cuba an opportunity of demonstrating without the pressure of economic distress.

Quotes President McKinley.
Mr. McClellan of New York, a member of the ways and means committee, who favors a greater concession to Cuba than is granted in the bill followed Mr. Newlands in the obligations of the United States to relieve the present distress in Cuba and of our duty to start the new republic under the most favorable auspices.

Mr. McClellan told of the interview between President McKinley and the Cuban commissioners when the president advised them to return to Cuba and secure the acceptance of the Platt amendment.
"President McKinley," he said, "told them he would make no promises, but he asked them to trust the United States. We can pay no attention to this bill as a memorial to the memory of President McKinley," added Mr. McClellan, "than to show here that in his estimate of his country and his countrymen he was not mistaken." (Applause.)

Mr. McClellan defended his advocacy of the reciprocity, saying that since Thomas Jefferson's day, in conclusion, Mr. McClellan argued that the 50 per cent concession would not afford sufficient relief to Cuba and he gave notice that he would vote against the bill. He said that he would vote for the bill, because it would breach the preposterous Dingley rates.

Mr. Payne declared that he had not been ready to make this concession until he became convinced that it would injure no American industry. He charged that a portion of the opposition to this bill was in reality seeking to bring about free trade with Cuba. It was noticed that Mr. Payne addressed the tribune to the entire body of those Republicans who are opposing reciprocity. He seldom even looked toward the Democrats. Mr. Payne was very insistent in his contention that the Cuban planters would reap the entire advantage of the 50 per cent duty and that the sugar trust would get nothing.

MEN FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Canadian Recruiting Offices Are Being Reopened in the Provinces.

Vancouver, B. C., April 8.—The machinery of the Canadian militia department was today set in motion today for the enlisting of a contingent of 250 men for South Africa. This, the fourth contingent from the Dominion, will consist of four regiments of 50 men each.

The conditions for enlistment will be exactly the same as for the last contingent. If the first of the British troop ships arrives at Halifax on time, the fourth contingent will start for the front in three weeks.

At any rate, the department of militia will have the contingent outfitted, equipped and ready to go on board the ship which will leave a week later. All the contracts for clothing and equipment have been given out.

BOY HANGS HIMSELF.

Vancouver, B. C., April 8.—The 11-year-old son of George Thompson + suicide today by hanging himself in the barn. His parents can + voice no reason for his act, as the boy was of a happy disposition, + had been in the best of spirits + all day.

Emma Eames Poisoned.

Chicago, April 8.—Emma Eames, the singer, was taken suddenly ill tonight. Physicians who were summoned said Miss Eames was suffering from poison. After two hours' treatment, however, she recovered. The trouble is attributed to fish that Miss Eames ate for dinner.

MINERS ARE ON A STRIKE.

Demands For Shorter Hours and More Pay Are Refused.

(Special to The Herald.)

Blackfoot, Ida., April 8.—All but twelve of the miners employed by the White Knob Copper company at Mackay went out on a strike this morning. The mine is closed down, but everything is orderly and quiet about Mackay.

The trouble grew out of the company's refusing to grant the miners' demands for shorter hours and increased pay. Secretary Pierce of the White Knob company came down from Mackay on this evening's train. To the Herald correspondent he denied that there was any strike. He said the company has closed down temporarily on account of having more ore mined than necessary to run the smelter for some time to come. He declined to make any statement as to when work would be resumed, and positively denied that there was any difference between the company and its employees. The strikers are about ninety in number, are behaving in an orderly manner, and no trouble is expected.

Judge in the Philippines.

Santa Fe, N. M., April 8.—William H. Pope of Atlanta, Ga., for the past eight years a resident of Santa Fe, United States attorney of the Pueblo Indians at court of private land claims, today accepted a judgeship in the Philippine islands, tendered him by Governor Taft. He will sail in June. He is a gold Democrat, 31 years of age.